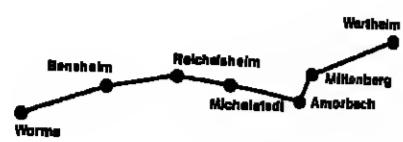


# Routes to tour in Germany



## The Nibelungen Route



German roads will get you there – to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the medieval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaiety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered Rathaus. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.



- 1 The Hagen Monument in Worms
- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE  
FÜR TOURISMUS E.V.  
Beethovenstrasse 68, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



3

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Second year - No. 1107 - By air

## Complex role of Grenada in Havana's game

the base on which they relied for supplies of food.

The Panama Canal made shipping goods by sea so much cheaper that much of America's coast-to-coast freight went via the Caribbean.

That, then, is the paradox. A major US domestic trade route runs via the Panama Canal. Any threat to its safety sounds an immediate alarm.

Or so it ought to be. But since Cuba, the United States has been unable to restore a satisfactory state of affairs, and experts feel nothing can be done to remedy matters for some time.

If Cuba had left it at that, a fairly peaceful status quo might have arisen. But after trying its hand, with varying degrees of success, at subversion in Latin America, Havana began in the 1970s to play its black African card in the Caribbean.

This was the period in which Cuban troops were sent even further afield: to Angola and, significantly, Africa.

For a while it looked as though Humboldt's forecast might yet come true under a Communist Cuban Jomalea under Michael Manley established very close ties with Havanna.

Belize looked promising. Then there was Guyana. But above all, Maurice Bishop in Grenada came closest to the idea behind the runway for long-haul aircraft that has been under construction on the island for years.

The Cuban construction workers returned the fire of the occupying forces,



### Chancellor comforts a marine

Chancellor Helmut Kohl talks to an American victim of the Beirut bombing attacks that left more than 200 French and American soldiers dead and many more injured. Sergeant Steven Russell was one of about 60 wounded evacuated to the American military hospital in Wiesbaden.

(Photo: dpa)

## A Caribbean conundrum

Opposition to the US invasion of Grenada is widespread in Europe. Foreign policy cooperation between the EEC Ten and Nato faces a fresh test.

Grenada is a party to the Lomé Convention, by the terms of which 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries maintain special ties with the European Community.

It is also a member of the British Commonwealth. So the Ten face a choice between solidarity with an ACP, or Lomé, partner and solidarity with the United States.

A majority of 63 ACP countries, led by Zimbabwe as a member of the UN Security Council, is opposed to the United States.

Western Europe in the shape of the EEC faces a foreign policy challenge of major proportions because the terms of a third Lomé convention are under-negotiation with 65 developing countries.

They amount to a numerical majority of the Third World, and Europe cannot afford to be indifferent to military intervention against one of its ACP partners.

The European Community stands to forfeit credibility in the Third World unless it comes out in public against such intervention.

The security policy aspect must not, of course, be disregarded. America protects Western Europe.

There is an increasingly vocal body of US opinion opposed to constant and repeated US military commitments in other parts of the world, and even in America's own back yard.

A policy of Atlantic crisis management is more badly needed than ever.

*Hermann Bohle*

(Bremen Nachrichten, 27 October 1983)

## Nato decides to scrap part of battlefield nuclear arsenal

Nato is willing to scrap about 2,000 of its 6,000-odd short-range tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

This was decided by the nuclear planning group meeting in Ottawa.

There are no conditions on this decision, which must not be underestimated.

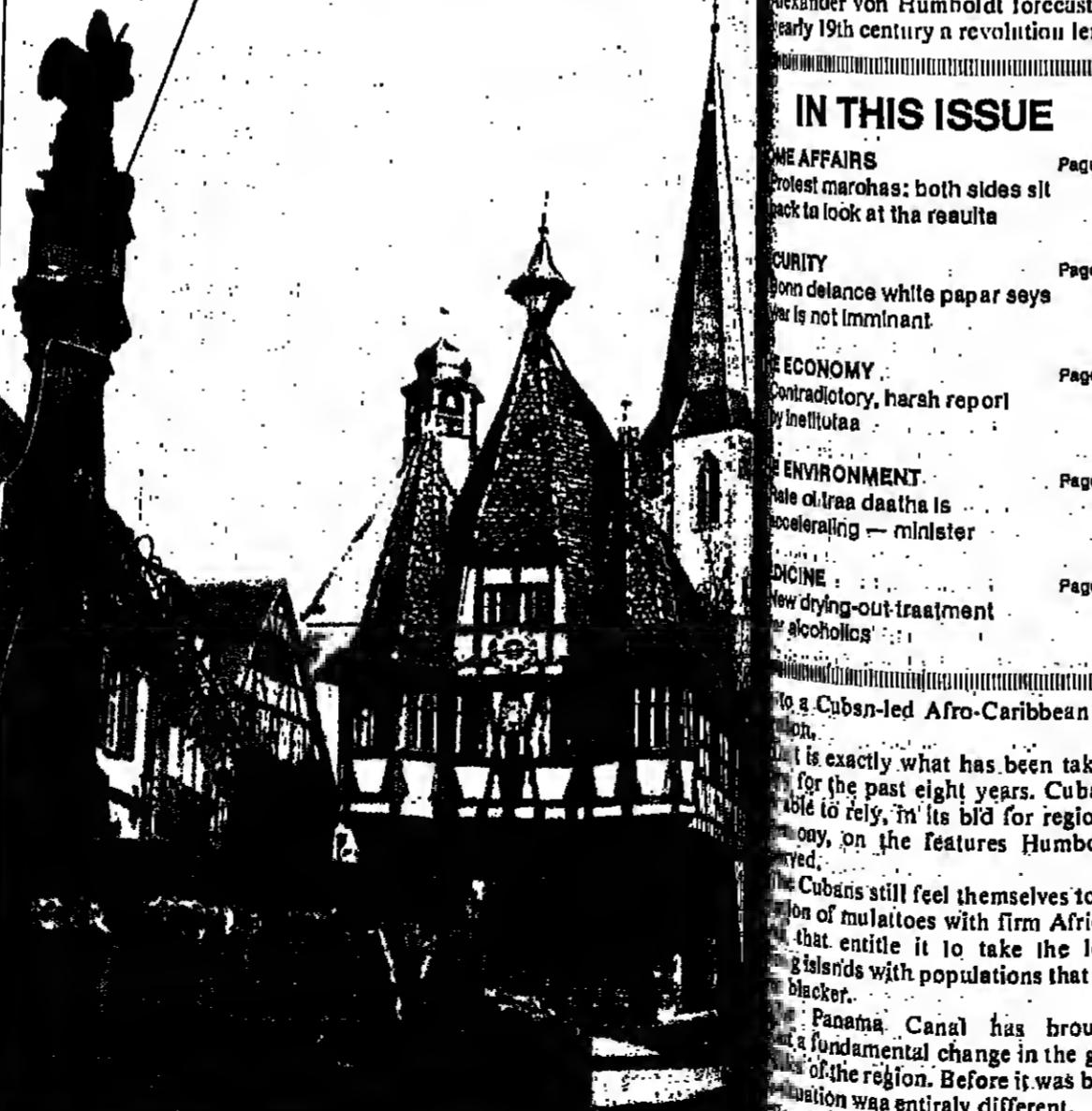
Yet the Ottawa gathering failed to convey the atmosphere of celebration it was originally intended to put across. Grenada was the reason, and not the only one.

Differences of opinion between the United States and other Nato countries arose during talks in the high-level group on how many short-range missiles, anti-aircraft missiles and, say, nuclear mines were to be scrapped.

The Europeans initially wanted to scrap about 2,500, the Americans only 1,500 tactical nuclear weapons. The figure arrived at, 2,000, is probably a compromise between them.

The dispute between Europe and America on how many short-range nuclear weapons are necessary for deterrence.

Continued on page 2



3

## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Russians drop a bombshell in middle of the peace movement

Only two days after mass rallies by the peace movement in Germany and other Nato states, Moscow did something unexpected.

The Soviet Defence Ministry announced that new missiles were to be based in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

This was a response to deployment of US missiles in Western Europe.

The Russians ignored the feeling widely shared in the peace movement that Nato is solely or mainly to blame for the arms race.

They cannot have made life easier for those in the peace movement who are convinced, the threat of war comes mainly from the West.

Moscow's response was to demonstrate in no uncertain terms its ability to deploy a rocket a half or more for every missile Nato felt emboldened to set up.

Soviet leaders are guided by the needs and interests of the Soviet Union, and that is part of what makes them predictable.

## Grenada role

Continued from page 1

so they certainly seem to have been more than building workers on a holiday.

The pattern of islands that is the Caribbean covers the approaches to both the Panama Canal and the Gulf of Mexico.

Much of America's energy supplies, both from Alaska and from the Middle East, passes this way.

Germans may feel the United States has over-reacted, but how would they react if there were a threat to their access to Berlin or to the North Sea ports?

The Americans were largely to blame in their day for the Cuban debacle and the ill of Central America. They were also very late in realising that it might be a good idea to coordinate with the Europeans what they were doing in the Caribbean.

Information is still slow in crossing the Atlantic, leaving the unpleasant impression that America has simply reverted to gunboat diplomacy of old.

There can be little doubt the Americans knew exactly what they were doing. They were unable to resist the temptation of a welcome opportunity to intervene.

The murder of Maurice Bishop may have deprived the revolutionary regime of legitimacy, but the United States still has much to answer for to democratic governments near and far.

Despite the hostile propaganda, of course, it is true to some extent that nothing succeeds like success.

The advance of Cuban-style revolution is still very much in progress in Central American. Washington has brought it to a halt for once.

So despite the misgivings voiced by US and foreign opinion, the Reagan administration's move may yet be covertly applauded.

Reactions in the region are more complex than they appear to be from afar.

**Robert Held**  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
for Deutschland, 28 October 1983)

### Süddeutsche Zeitung

missile deployment and a defensive measure to maintain the balance of power.

At the moment Soviet requirements in this context are over the Geneva European talks, what shape the final round of talks takes and who is to be blamed if they break down.

Who is to blame is important, at least for appearance's sake and for public opinion in the West. It is also important for the negotiating position of the superpowers should they want to carry on with their talks on arms control.

These, then, were considerations the Soviet announcement bore in mind. There was to be no haste and no exaggeration.

The Soviet moves will be made at the same time as the Geneva talks break down (assuming they do) and the deployment of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles gets under way.

A geographical limitation is imposed by the choice of short-range Soviet missiles, but they are clearly only the first move.

The choice of the GDR and Czechoslovakia makes it seem likely they are missiles of the kind in use at division and army level in the Warsaw Pact since the 1960s.

They should thus be in line for replacement by more up-to-date missiles, probably SS-21s and SS-23s, with ranges of 75 and 300 miles.

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## Bonn, East Berlin, tread with care over common ground

### STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Many West Germans have voiced their fears of fresh missiles by taking part in the peace rallies.

The GDR leaders have allowed a letter from Protestant congregations voicing consternation over further missile modernisation by the East to be published in *Neues Deutschland*, the official East Berlin newspaper.

The only point of allowing the letter to be published can be to demonstrate that the GDR leadership are really not interested in further escalation.

The two states have outlined their views on the issues at stake clearly and in tones of moderation.

Is progress possible over and above the endeavour not to upset the atmosphere in which the two sides are able to hold talks?

Some idea should be conveyed by the outcome of Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg's visit to the GDR. Herr Stoltenberg should be an extremely interesting person for the GDR to talk to.

To this extent the two states have indeed joined forces in a coalition of common sense, as called for by Herr

Honecker.

*(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 27 October 1983)*

There are various moves in Soviet policy, but the latest, clearly made in a bid to dislodge President Reagan's claim that the USSR would knuckle under in Germany as it saw fit, Nato meant modernisation seriously.

President Reagan's claim has been completely disproved, still in progress and would not call into question if the Kremlin go ahead.

The Russians have made it clear there is no longer any point in consideration in order to rule out in Geneva.

Demands were not accompanied by the sound of broken glass and shouting slogans. Blockades didn't lead to arrests and violence. Rallies weren't marked by rioting and disorder.

To this extent their purpose might be taken as a cover that the talks have broken down.

The principle of non-violence to which the peace movement was voluntarily upheld was upheld by a display of admirable discipline on the demonstration part.

It will be spoken by the Soviet Mr Andropov, and he will do so when it meets its climax in connection with the SPD conference Bonn Bundestag debate on 21 October and the end of the Geneva.

Whatever the outcome, Moscow will be armed to deal with any situation.

*(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 October 1983)*

### HOME AFFAIRS

## Protest marches: both sides sit back to look at the results

We can breathe a sigh of relief now that the peace movement's week of protest against the deployment of new missiles is over. It failed to usher in hot autumn many had forecast and to go ahead.

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the streets during peace week were not radicals or potential extremists, for whom nothing but the threat of the big stick was appropriate.

They were ordinary people making use of their constitutional rights, even though they may have taken them to the extreme on occasion.

The legal precautions taken by Bonn and the constant appeals made by politicians showed yet again that many politicians still have a very limited concept of democracy.

It is one in which the responsible citizen only exists as a regulated individual ordered about by the authoritarian state.

It would be unfortunate indeed if the peaceful course of the week's demonstrations were not to make some people in Bonn reconsider.

There can no longer be any denying the peace movement that its autumn campaign was a success. What it organised was truly impressive.

It, and not the anti-nuclear campaign of the 1950s or the extra-parliamentary Opposition of the late 1960s, can now claim to be the largest protest movement in the history of the Federal Republic.

Yet it would be fatal if the peace movement were to infer from the number of people who took part that it represents a majority of public opinion, as one of its spokesmen, Jo Leinen, has done.

They are capable of making a world easier to wage — in Europe, to government evidently failed to do this point called for.

Clearly this dispute seems settled but the US invasion of Grenada.

How else can the move be than as a demonstration of military striving for power? How does America's allies see it than as a way to be honoured, still less as little short of criminal, in the way it was by all and sundry before the week of protest.

Such claims are not substantiated by references to the 50 or 75 per cent of people who have said in polls that they are against deploying new missiles either.

Opinion polls are no entitlement, and the peace movement would be ill advised



Human chain: anti-missile protesters formed this 100-kilometre (70 miles) chain from the town of Neu-Ulm, a proposed missile site, to Stuttgart, where the American forces have a European command post.

*(Photo: AP)*

position benches with the SPD in the Bonn Bundestag.

SPD leader Willy Brandt, who like Frau Kelly was a speaker at the final rally in Bonn, will likewise have noticed that integrating the peace movement within Social Democratic ranks is easier said than done.

There is a limit to which the SPD can adapt to others' views, and the peace movement and its political objectives have long gained independent status.

So both sides will be keen not to forfeit too much of their respective identities.

*(Heinz Verfürth  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 October 1983)*

### Life after the

### missiles are

### deployed

### by Ulrich Meidner

Two positive experiences and a quarry arise from the peace movement's week of demonstrations: in which an estimated three million Germans took to the streets.

This is clearly indicated by the latest statistics on the subject by the chief editor of the Federal Constitutional Court, Ernst Benda.

If it will no longer be too easy to legally and publicly an act of civil disobedience as a common crime.

Besides, both sides had made provocative statements that made tempers flare up beforehand.

Hotheads in the peace movement threatened to make the country ungovernable if missile modernisation was pursued by the leading Western powers.

The political system of the second German republic has shown maturity in its ability to handle conflicts outside parliament.

Second, the old consensus on security policy is on the way out. There seems to be a change of mind extending beyond the peace week.

It is a change the government cannot afford to ignore in the long run, unless that is, it is determined to return to the Opposition benches in the Bundestag.

The query is what will happen when the first missiles have been deployed and the Russians have quit the conference table.

With reference to the hot autumn that so far failed to materialise they turned back the wheel of liberalisation and would dearly like to impose more restrictions.

With the words of warning spoken by Ministers and state secretaries in connection with the peace movement's activities, it is seen in retrospect to have been only foolish.

Politicians and officials were expecting the worst in view of memories of the 1968 extra-parliamentary Opposition.

The millions of people who took to

him as clear mandate in favour of the Nato dual-track decision.

But opinion polls invariably tell a different tale. About two Germans in three are in favour of Nato, but an equal number are opposed to the deployment of medium-range US missiles in Germany.

In the long term, this is a fact the Chancellor's Office will be unable to brush aside or ignore.

This brings us to the second point, the change of mind, which is arguably even more important.

Adenauer's policy toward the Soviet Union and other neighbouring countries to the east could not in the long run be reconciled with the wishes and needs of people in this country.

The same applies to the current security policy. Until a few years ago a majority of the public showed scant interest in Nato doctrines and the defence budget. Not any longer.

The change is due in part to the public debate in Washington on whether a limited nuclear war could be waged.

Germans grew keenly aware that members of the Reagan administration were referring not to Alaska or the Sahara, but to nuclear hostilities in Europe.

This awareness has accelerated a change in which the most striking expression has been SPD leader Willy

*(Continued on page 8)*

## WORLD AFFAIRS

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They cannot have made life easier for those in the peace movement who are convinced the threat of war comes mainly from the West.

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## Grenada role

Continued from page 1

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The pattern of islands that is the Caribbean covers the approaches to both the Panama Canal and the Gulf of Mexico.

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Germans may feel the United States has over-reacted, but how would they react if there were a threat to their access to Berlin or to the North Sea ports?

The Americans were largely to blame in their day for the Cuban debacle and the ills of Central America. They were also very late in realising that it might be a good idea to coordinate with the Europeans what they were doing in the Caribbean.

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
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## Süddeutsche Zeitung

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The choice of the GDR and Czechoslovakia makes it seem likely they are missiles of the kind in use at division and army level in the Warsaw Pact since the 1960s.

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To this extent the two sides go, the care they take in their choice of words, and the avoidance of the slightest discordant or harsh note are more important than the appeal to the other side to dispense with missile modernisation.

Some idea should be conveyed by the outcome of Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg's visit to the GDR. Herr Stoltenberg should be an extremely interesting person for the GDR to talk to.

To this extent the two sides have indeed joined forces in a coalition of common sense, as called for by Herr

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(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 27 October 1983)

missile deployment and a defensive measure to maintain the balance of power.

Yet modernisation of Soviet short-range missiles in no way adds to the military threat to Western Europe. The threat has long existed and has been greatly heightened by the deployment of SS-20s.

All the new Soviet missiles can be expected to achieve is to add to awareness that whatever happens, even a zero option, the Federal Republic would still be within striking distance for short-range Soviet missiles.

That is not a result of the ill-will of either the Russians or the Americans. It is a result of the Second World War, which ended with the border between East and West running from one end of Germany to the other.

The Soviet announcement that missile modernisation is to be undertaken in a sector in which arms limitations neither apply nor are being negotiated is unlikely to be intended to recall this fact.

It is probably intended to establish favourable psychological and military conditions for the final round of Geneva talks.

The Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers, meeting in Sofia, have offered to continue the Geneva talks provided Nato postpones missile modernisation.

Mr Gromyko, in his Vienna talks with Bonn's Hans-Dieter Geuscher, was not prepared to commit the Kremlin to not allowing the talks to break down entirely.

Moscow now plans to go ahead with Soviet missile modernisation following the initial build-up that prompted Nato to reach its 1979 dual-track decision.

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Cuba emerged as the main issue at Ottawa even though it was not on the agenda. Never in history have the Americans enjoyed such unanimous opposition to this accusation.

How predictable is the US position in its foreign policy? What might the Reagan administration feel compelled to make, especially in view of trends in Latin America?

The US administration is in the process of plugging Nato into a series of predictable and credible strikes. Predictability and credibility are lacking in the policies pursued by the leading Western powers.

It is up to Europe and Canada to halt Washington's present course and to do so clearly. Otherwise the US will run the risk of being regarded as a threat to the rule of law.

The Federal Republic is undoubtedly at the brink of an important process of legislation on this point.

Conservative politicians such as Interior Minister Friedrich Zimann and his parliamentary state secretary Carl-Dieter Spranger will find their arguments more difficult to substantiate too.

With reference to the hot autumn that so failed to materialise they have turned back the wheel of liberalisation and would dearly like to impose more restrictions.

The words of warning spoken by Ministers and state secretaries in connection with the peace movement's activities are seen in retrospect to have been very foolish.

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Whatever the outcome, the peace movement will be well armed to deal with any future.

It will be spoken by Mr Andropov, and he will debate when it nears its climax connection with the SPD conference, Bonn Bundestag debate on 21 October and the end of the General

Josef Kell

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 October 1983)

## Nato weapons

Continued from page 1

rent purposes is due to the fact that these systems are theatre nuclear weapons.

They are capable of making war easier in Europe — in Europe, government evidently failed to succeed this point called for.

Clearly had this dispute settled but the US invasion of Grenada spent weeks preparing for

US admiral understanding for

the West German peace movement no longer be denigrated, still less called as little short of criminal, in the way it was by all and sundry before the week of protest.

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Yet it would be futile if the peace movement were to infer from the number of people who took part that it represents a majority of public opinion, as one of its spokesmen, Jo Leinen, has done.

There is a limit to which the SPD can adapt to others' views, and the peace movement, and its political objectives, will gain independent status.

So both sides will be keen not to forfeit too much of their respective identities.

That is not to say that parts of it may not crumble away. A serious burden could soon be imposed on those with the Social Democrats.

That dispute has been given a volatile public airing by Petra Kelly, spokeswoman for the Greens, who share the Opinion

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It will no longer be too easy to

justify and prosecute an act of civil

disobedience as a common crime.

Judges and public prosecutors who

were to do so are liable to be asked

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## ■ SECURITY

## Bonn defence white paper says war is not imminent

**T**here is no imminent danger of war in Europe, the Bonn government's newly-published defence white paper says.

But with the Warsaw Pact steadily gaining military superiority, Western Europe is increasingly liable to be subjected to political pressure.

Failing an appropriate counter-weight, a situation could arise in which Nato countries in Europe were no longer able to withstand such pressure.

They could then be blackmailed, the white paper argues. Entitled Peace in Freedom, it contains five main chapter headings.

They are: 1. The Situation of the Federal Republic of Germany; 2. The Threat; 3. The Atlantic Alliance; 4. Nato Strategy; and 5. Arms Control and Disarmament.

The central topic is Nato's strategy to prevent war in connection with the pact's security policy and, as a major aspect of security policy, the arms control negotiations.

The aim is to ensure equal security for all European countries with as low a military profile as possible, combined with developing cooperation with the East.

Special mention is made of the commitment to reunification of Nato membership and equally firm commitment to the Western alliance and of the principle of balance of power.

"It is," the white paper says, "a policy that has to prevail against the Soviet Union, a great power keen to gain political control over Europe by means of military superiority."

The hopes that were placed in arms control in the 1970s are said not to have been fulfilled, with the Soviet arms build-up being to blame.

The Bonn government and its allies have made constructive proposals for a reduction in the number of weapons on both sides.

But the Soviet Union has been clearly told that arms control and disarmament are not available at any price.

There can be no question of jeopardising one's own security, none of forfeiting political independence and none of jeopardising peace in freedom.

### Concession needed

There is time until the end of 1983 in which to iron out the remaining difficulties at the INF talks in Geneva, and there are prospects of the two sides coming to terms on an interim agreement.

But if the Geneva talks are to achieve results the Soviet Union must abandon its demand for British and French nuclear systems to be included in the missile count.

Moscow must come to terms with the fact that Western European countries have the same right to security as the Soviet Union.

Progress in general can only be made in Geneva if Nato stands firm on the dual-track missiles-and-talks decision.

The countries where Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles (and the Pershing 2 is not a first-strike weapon) must reaffirm

### Saarbrücker Zeitung

their determination to go ahead if the Geneva talks fail to achieve results.

In the circumstances it would be irresponsible to delay stationing if the missile talks have made no headway by mid-November.

The possibility of war breaking out by virtue of a technical hitch or by mistake can be ruled out, the white paper says. There is a wide range of checks to make sure it never happens.

As for the global balance of power, the Soviet Union has attained parity in strategic nuclear systems and even has the edge over the West in land-based ICBMs.

At the same time the Soviet Union has emerged as a great naval power.

Regionally, and in the shadow of the strategic nuclear balance, the Soviet Union is said to have built up a medium-range potential against which Nato has nothing comparable to offer.

In short-range nuclear weapon systems, the Warsaw Pact is enhancing its numerical superiority over Nato by introducing the SS-21, 22 and 23 missiles, a new generation and a clear improvement in quality over their predecessors.

Bonn has ruled out postponement of missile modernisation and any idea of dispensing with theatre nuclear weapons in Europe.

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner has uncompromisingly rejected "all snail-like alternative strategy models."

All alternative concepts, he told a Bundestag hearing in Bonn, entailed greater risks to peace in freedom than the existing Nato doctrine of flexible response did.

So for the foreseeable future, the present doctrine seemed the best way to prevent war. But as time went by it naturally had to be "adjusted" to changing circumstances.

Such adjustments included boosting conventional defence capability and reducing the number of short-range tactical nuclear weapons deployed.

Karsten Voigt, the SPD Bundestag MP, has called for missile modernisation to be postponed, combined with calling on Moscow to start scrapping SS-20 systems.

Herr Wörner said that the Soviet Union, despite unilateral and prior concessions by the West, had constantly kept up its arms build-up in recent years.

Since the December 1979 dual-track Nato decision it had had four years in which to contribute toward preventing further upward spirals in the arms race.

Further delays could end up with Nato no longer being able to guarantee a defence capability. To abandon the missile modernisation part of the dual-track decision would end any incentive for the Soviet Union to cut back on its arms build-up.

The West could not dispense entirely with theatre nuclear weapons, Herr

Such ideas, he said, were an impractical

6 November 1983  
No. 1107 - 6 November 1983

### THE THIRD WORLD

## EEC accused over Lomé Convention agreement

There are 36 Bundeswehr battalions and six territorial brigades. Up to 50 per cent of Nato land forces are in Central Europe.

They also account for 30 per cent of the pact's ground-to-air defensibility and 30 per cent of its strength in this sector.

On its northern flank the Bundeswehr maintains a third of Nato's naval forces, including 70 per cent of the pact's ground-to-air defensibility and 30 per cent of its strength in this sector.

The white paper says effective Western defence is possible, with the Bundeswehr playing an important part in it.

Given the Warsaw Pact's superiority, conventional defence capacity calls for a high level of training, equipment and armament, not to mention readiness to commit manpower and material.

If defence preparedness is to be achieved in time, it will be crucially important to put the advance warning period to good use.

This applies in particular to political and military decisions on troop build-ups and reinforcement of allied forces in Europe, including troops airlifted from the United States.

Warning period, strength of existing units, mobilisation and logistic support are factors that must be coordinated so as to make defence preparedness near the border possible with forces available before an attack begins.

Forward defensive capacity is determined in the final analysis by available manpower and material reserves.

As for Germany's defence contribution, the Federal Republic is said to be the only Nato member-country to have assigned all its troops except the territorial units to Nato command in peacetime.

Helmut Kohl gives evidence of the Convention's at-

Saarbrücker Zeitung, 21 October 1983.

The representatives of the ten EEC member nations and the Brussels Commission stick to their contention that enemy equipped with tanks and aircraft have made many concessions to the advanced and mobile units.

Besides, the "social defence" convention (named after the capital of where it was signed in October 1971 for a five-year period). The EEC lists 14 concessions:

Nato's strategic aim was to spread war of any kind. Dispensing with DM14bn for technical and agricultural development. Half of this is non-repayable and the rest has been granted as soft long-term loans.

Bonn's aim was to raise the market threshold by strengthening controls on imports of sugar at 95 per cent of ACP products, and preferential arrangements for the

Financial assistance worth more than DM14bn for technical and agricultural development. Half of this is non-repayable and the rest has been granted as soft long-term loans.

Duty-free access to the EEC market for 95 per cent of ACP products, and preferential arrangements for the

Stabilisation of export earnings Fund from 47 important agreements of threatening to commit the EEC.

A special treaty in which the EEC states to buy an annual 1.3 million tonnes of sugar at EEC prices, which are above world market.

Unlike with the ASEAN and ACP countries, there are virtually no coordinated ties between the EEC and Latin America. Only with the Comecon countries are relations equally poor.

Social Democrats at the Bundestag hearings were strongly critical of the EEC's economic and social problems, reduce growth and help economic growth totally eliminating the concept of debt in many ACP countries lags behind the population growth.

The hearing was held at the beginning of the year and is to be resumed in December when a number of experts will be heard.

As far as can be judged by the EEC and the ACP submissions to date, most will rise considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the monetary value. But EEC trade declined rapidly in the last few years and is now stagnating.

Overall EEC imports and those from developing countries in general have risen more steeply than imports from the

ACP nations.

Saarbrücker Zeitung, 23 October 1983.

The ACP countries say that the duty-free access to the Community market is not the most important factor because their shipments to the Community are increasingly hampered by non-tariff obstacles.

The EEC recently had to concede that the rise in EEC exports to the community had fallen short of expectations "despite the near complete openness of the EEC market."

Only a small number of ACP countries "benefited greatly" from the Convention while the position of the majority — especially the poorest countries of Africa — has deteriorated, the EEC admits.

The Community also admits that the Stabex system introduced with the first Lomé Convention did not develop the way the ACP partners had hoped.

Stabex was designed as a safety net against poor commodity years.

If the export earnings from an important commodity — coffee, cocoa, peanuts, tea, sisal — decline against the modern weapon systems to develop.

The EEC rejects these sweeping accusations and demands levelled by him at the EEC.

The previous conventions have 100km of the intra-German border little. They were Yaoundé I zone that also accounts for 21, 1964-69 and 1970-75 respectively of the country's industry.

17 African states plus Madagascar,

This being so, there can be no Lomé covering 1976 to 1980 plus

Federal Republic is concerned.

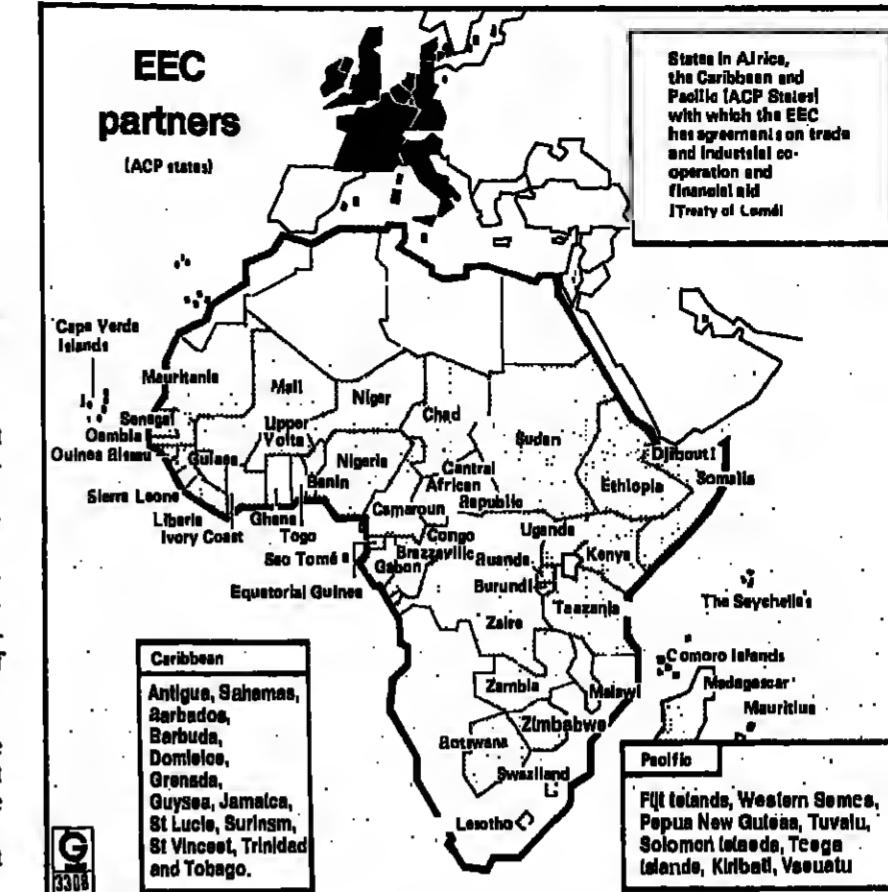
Forward defensive capacity is determined in the final analysis by available manpower and material reserves.

As for Germany's defence contribution, the Federal Republic is said to be the only Nato member-country to have assigned all its troops except the territorial units to Nato command in peacetime.

Even the duration of Lomé III is a hotly disputed topic. Some want it to be five years again. Others, including EEC Development Aid Commissioner Edgar Pisani, favour an unlimited period.

The ACP countries are rather disappointed over the fact that the EEC's concept has not progressed much beyond such slogans as "bettering what has been achieved so far."

States in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific (ACP States) with which the EEC has agreements on trade and industrial co-operation and financial aid Treaty of Lomé



An ACP delegate: "Whenever we speak of money, the EEC speaks of strategies."

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The Brussels Commission, negotiating on behalf of the ten member nations, has been given rather vague guidelines by the Council of Ministers.

The financially hard pressed Community nations are reluctant to let themselves be pinned down in terms of figures.

The duration of Lomé III is a hotly disputed topic. Some want it to be five years again. Others, including EEC Development Aid Commissioner Edgar Pisani, favour an unlimited period.

The ACP countries are rather disappointed over the fact that the EEC's concept has not progressed much beyond such slogans as "bettering what has been achieved so far."

Hans-Peter Ott

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 14 October 1983)

## A new deal for Latin America worked out

Bilateral agreements modelled on those with Brazil and Mexico. As part of the other agreements, these, it is hoped, could be instilled with life despite the negative experiences so far.

Agreements on such important sectors as energy.

Van Arssen warned in the European Parliament debate: "We must not expect too much. Our Latin American friends sometimes think that the European Community is enormously rich and that they could solve their problems from one day to the next. It can't."

Despite poor relations, it is Europe rather than the USA that is the biggest investor in Latin America.

Investment protection is a priority wish of German investors.

Though one of the aims of the European Parliament's Latin America initiative was to make the region less dependent on the USA, the EEC does not want to push its concept through against America.

The van Arssen report lists many instruments and concrete aims for closer cooperation. Among them are the establishment of Euro-Latin American bank, an institute for Latin American contacts and the expansion of the Community's most favoured nation system to include the truly poor countries of Latin America.

Ulrich Lüke

(Die Welt, 20 October 1983)

## ■ THE TRADE UNIONS

## Contrasting personalities to head the print workers

The paper and print workers' union, IG Druck und Papier, has two new leaders. Erwin Ferlemann, 53, takes over as chairman from Leonard Mahlein, who is retiring.

Detlev Hensche, 45, the chief ideologue of the left wing, comes in as a second deputy. The other deputy chairman is executive board member Heinz Müller.

Ferlemann and Hensche differ widely in personality and background. Ferlemann says he is a "tough unionist." He has worked his way through the ranks and tends to be unobtrusive rather than spectacular.

Hensche came to the union from an academic career. He has many followers but, it appears, not a majority.

The second deputy chairman post was specially created for him as a sort of consolation.

Mahlein's speech, in which he attacked the other member-unions of the trades union federation (DGB) as being too lax, has given Ferlemann immediate problems.

He realises that the printers union

**MORGEN**

with its 146,000 members cannot achieve the 35-hour work week aim on its own.

But he has given no indication as to how he intends to improve cooperation with the other unions.

Instead, he spoke of "critical solidarity" with the other, larger, unions. This seems to indicate that the printers union will remain on the extreme left wing of the DGB.

Ferlemann was born in Wuppertal and completed his business apprenticeship but later became a diemaker.

He became an honorary worker on the union's executive board in 1962. In 1969, he was appointed head of the business and technology department.

For seven years he has been in charge of collective bargaining, with grassroots backing.

Together with Mahlein, he was a tough negotiator but his tone was more conciliatory and less emotional than Mahlein's.

Hensche, 45, a doctor of law, is uncompromising and ideologically inclined. As deputy chairman he will be in charge of collective bargaining.

He sold his father's business in Wuppertal in 1976 and became the editor-in-chief of the union magazine *Druck und Papier*.

His tough articles earned him the reputation of a "left-wing spearhead" in his union.

He does not stop short of attacking the system and has repeatedly and eloquently called for a general strike against missile deployment.

He once tersely said that if the economic system cannot provide sufficient apprenticeships it must be replaced.

Hensche's new post means that future disputes will be marked by a man whose experience was not gathered as a worker. His approach is that of a theoretician.

(Maastricht Morgen, 20 October 1983)



The old and the new, Erwin Ferlemann (left) the newly elected chairman of IG Druck und Papier, is congratulated by the retiring chairman, Leonard Mahlein.

## Daily time limit sought to work at computer screens

Printing and paper workers want to work at computer terminals to be limited to 50 per cent of daily working hours.

The 280 delegates of the printing and paper workers' union, IG Druck und Papier, unanimously passed a motion to this effect at their congress in Nuremberg.

It was also agreed that pregnant woman should not work at computer terminals because of the dangers from radiation.

Workers who did operate the terminals should have more breaks to lessen health risks.

A motion to introduce the 35-hour week gradually was defeated. The newly elected chairman, Detlev Hensche, said the speed of the introduction should not be laid down in congress resolutions.

The union has reaffirmed that it wants to form an overall media union by joining up with the artists' union and the German journalists' association.

The delegates approved, with only one vote against, the progress made so far. But they demanded that the executive

hour proceed faster than suggested.

Delegates want the merger to be achieved by the beginning of 1984:

GNP will grow two per cent;

Unemployment will peak in this winter.

During the discussion, the new chairman, Erwin Ferlemann, gave in to the majority wish and recommended an additional motion he adopted:

New medium union must promote

new collective bargaining.

During the discussion, the new chairman, Erwin Ferlemann, gave in to the majority wish and recommended an additional motion he adopted:

New medium union must promote

new collective bargaining.

In addition, the medium union will promote "freedom of opinion and information and co-determination of workers and cultural workers on all levels."

Employers' gross incomes will rise 7.5 per cent, business incomes 7.5 per cent,

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## ■ TECHNOLOGY

## New Volkswagen Golf is a robot creation

Volkswagen's main plant in Wolfsburg is the world's largest single car-production plant.

The most popular Volkswagen, the Beetle, has sold more than any model in history: 20 million.

The Beetle's successor, the Golf, has sold well over six million units since its introduction in 1974.

But now it is ready to be phased out and the first of the new generation, Golf II, are rolling off the assembly line — almost untouched by human hand.

Golf II is almost entirely robot-made.

The similarity between the two Golfs is superficial. The latest model is entirely new. The only thing it has in common with the original model is three of its six engine options.

It has cost DM2.1bn to develop, DM400m before production began and the remaining DM1.6bn for new plant and equipment. And of this DM1bn, was spent on building a brand new plant, Assembly Hall 54.

Why spend so much money on a car that is apparently only the younger brother of the original Golf?

The new design had to come up with

more than just a more pleasing appearance, additional space and lower fuel consumption.

It had to be suitable for robot assembly from beginning to end — not only because robot production is cheaper but also because it is more accurate.

The results can now be seen in Hall 54 and the adjoining Hall J2 where production ends.

Hall 54 with its 120,000 square metres of two-storey floor area is where parts are assembled into modules.

The upper storey has the world's largest facility for the automatic mounting of the body.

The assembly and completion of the engine by robots, including the starter and the fanbelt, is done on the ground floor.

Other production lines complete the gear assembly. Among the robot-made parts are also the front with its radiator, lights, horn and many other parts.

Components assembled on the ground floor go to the upper storey where they are fitted by robots to the already sprayed body.

More than 300 screws must be inserted, a delicate job.

The work has to be precise because unless the one robot does its job well the next will fail.

The robots, all of them made by Volkswagen, still lack flexibility. So there are a few jobs in Hall 54 that have to be done by man.

They include assembling the cooling hoses and laying electrical cables.

Once the upper storey assembly work in Hall 54 has been completed, lifts take the cars to the ground floor for the finishing touches.

In the process, the cars undergo extensive automatic quality controls with very low tolerance levels.

It is not the buyer who demands this degree of precision but the robots whose work is not yet completed. Much of the work done by the robots is hidden and never seen by the buyer.

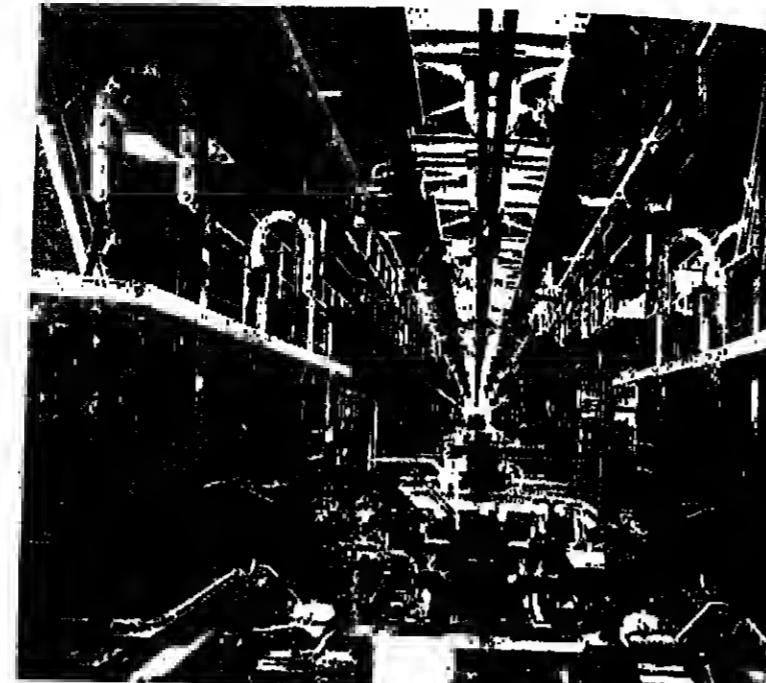
But the robots not only do away with unpleasant work. It also eliminates tolerable jobs.

But not having robots would destroy even more jobs.

Developments at VW are typical of automation in other industries.

As opposed to previous boom years, when industry usually boosted its labour force, now it is extremely cautious about hiring. Hans-Helmut Bergemann

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
14 October 1983)



The world of the robots: VW works at Wolfsburg.

## Missiles

Continued from page 3

Brandt's no to deployment at the final rally.

Two years ago, when the first peace rally was held in Bonn, Social Democrats who took part were accused by SPD leaders of betraying Chancellor Schmidt.

The SPD's latest move could be the first step in the direction of an alternative security policy based on defensive weapons and defensive doctrine.

So where do we go from here? For political parties the answer is clear. They must respond to the doubts felt by the general public and draw up alternative concepts.

Merely going ahead with the current doctrine is no longer enough, especially when it leads to the deployment of a weapon former US Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara has said is militarily pointless.

The mere desire for peace may not be a policy, as Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauß rightly says, but constant escalation of the arms race isn't one either.

The peace movement will need to prepare mentally for the day on which deployment begins. Weapons that are installed can be dismantled and even scrapped.

Neither resignation nor frustration, leading to violence, is in the interest of the change of mind that is the prerequisite for a new policy.

One can but warn against the political day-dreaming of those who have visions of a general strike despite the lessons of history.

Patience and the ability to bide one's time are essential, especially if the peace movement bears in mind that disarmament, as Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker put it, is without historical parallel.

Wolfgang Schmieg  
(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 October 1983)

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## THE ENVIRONMENT

### Rate of tree deaths is accelerating — minister

Trees in the Federal Republic of Germany are dying much faster than ever, says the Agriculture Ministry. Four times as much woodland is lost in autumn last year, says Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle.

Latest comprehensive statistics issued by the *Länder* show 2.5 million hectares, or 6.25 million acres, to have been affected by the new tree disease attributed to atmospheric pollution.

That is over a third of total woodland in the country. The hardest-hit areas are in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, parts of the Mittelgebirge range, with miles and miles of fir trees.

The most devastated parts of the country are the Black Forest in the west and the mountains along the border of Bavaria.

Increasing damage is reported in the Harz mountains, between Hanover and Göttingen, the Eggegebirge in east-Westphalia and in the Sauerland re-

gion.

"We must make use of every opportunity forestry provides of slowing down and alleviating the course of damage," he says.

Dead trees must be replaced by newly planted saplings as soon as possible, planting more deciduous trees wherever possible.

"Where woodland stands today," he says, "woodland must stand in 25 years' time."

The new pollution damage has been reported on a large scale since 1981, the Ministry report claims. The silver fir was the first tree to suffer; that was in the early 1970s.

Attention in this rapidly

technology is concentrated on

the most decimated tree to show clear

signs of being pollution-hit is the beech.

Herr Kiechle says a comprehensive

study of the situation throughout the country is not yet possible, but he is

alarmed at the dramatic deterioration

in the condition of forest acreage in

the last decade.

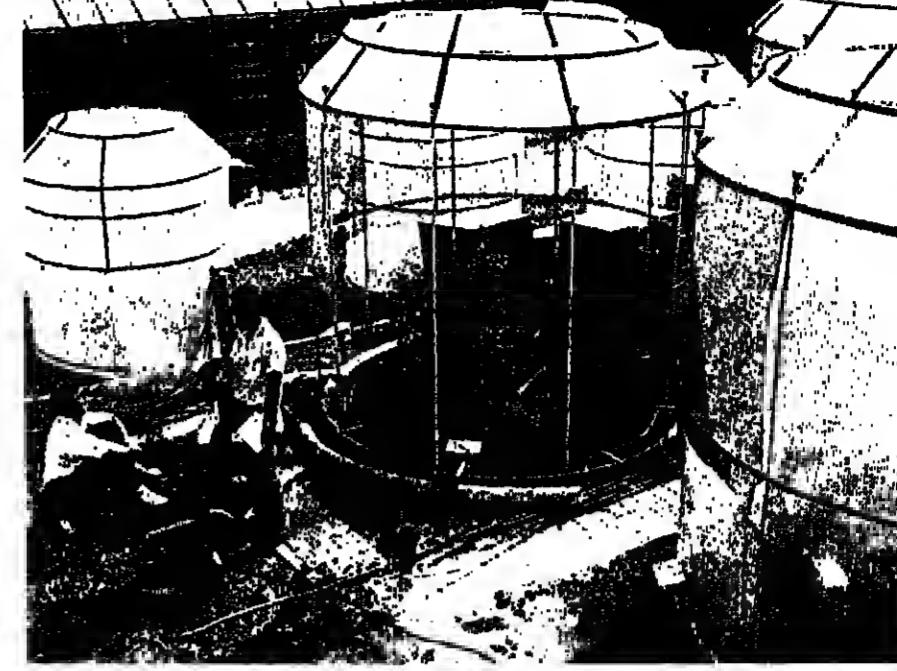
Experts are largely agreed that there is

usually a combination of causes. Pollutants that may be to blame include sul-

phur dioxide, heavy metals, nitric oxides and photo-oxidants.

Others are frost, dryness, pests and silvicultural influences. But the experts are convinced the problem would not arise were it not for atmospheric pollution.

"Where woodland stands today," he says, "woodland must stand in 25 years' time."



### Why are they dying?

Researchers at Hohenheim University, Stuttgart, use these transparent hothouses to simulate forest conditions in an attempt to find the causes of tree deaths. (Photo: dpa)

### Despair over timber damage

A Hesse forestry officer, Karl Friedrich Wentzel, told the Bundestag's home affairs committee that the forests of Central Europe face their worst crisis since reforestation began 200 years ago.

"We are seriously worried what turn events will take next," the head of the German Forestry Industry Council, Alexander von Elbersfeld, told MPs.

He said over 34 per cent of the surface area of German forests was already damaged.

The committee was briefed in detail by experts from industry, the trade unions, environmental groups and scientific research.

It was the first hearing of its kind, and MPs were informed at length on the extent and causes of trees dying and what could be done to stop the rot.

It was clear that trade union and environmental experts, landowners and forestry officials all felt that atmospheric pollution was mainly to blame.

Industrial experts warned against apportioning the blame too one-sidedly before the causes were absolutely clear.

Scientists suspect all manner of causes, with parts being played by the climate, by the nature of the soil and by parasites.

Industrial spokesman opposed intensifying exhaust regulations at present. They were particularly opposed to proposed amendments to the regulations governing factory and power station chimneys.

Amendments are demanded by both Bonn Opposition parties, the Social Democrats and the Greens, and by the trade unions and landowners.

Unless exhaust fumes were drastically reduced, one speaker claimed, forestry subsidies in the decade ahead would exceed combined current expenditure on subsidies to coal, steel and shipbuilding.

Herr Wentzel, senior forestry director at the Hesse state environmental research establishment, said he had drawn attention to the catastrophic trend in a research project undertaken 30 years ago.

He had then left the Ruhrl because no-one there had shown interest in his findings.

Thousands of other substances are newly created and released into the atmosphere.

Continued on page 11

### Acid rain 'not primary cause' of forest destruction

range of causes, few of which are really known.

Acid rain is currently associated with

three main cycles that are felt to bear the

blame: the burden on the soil, direct

damage to treetops and the effect of ga-

ses, including ozone.

VDI experts were not satisfied,

arguing that other, as yet unknown factors, in all probability played a part.

They made no attempt to dismiss as

insignificant the damage done by sul-

phur dioxide, three and a half million tonnes of hydrocarbons of one kind and another.

A combined total of over six million tonnes of sulphur dioxide and nitric

oxides were joined, or so the VDI panel

estimated, by one and a half million tonnes of nitrogen oxides.

Americans are the

patentors for such solar power

intended for use in southern

where there is plenty of sun.

Despite the timeliness of anti-

pollution inventions, the peak in in-

ventionality seems to have been passed.

In keeping with the general tenor of

current public debate, they pay keen at-

tention to the role of nitric oxides, seem-

ingly straightforward but in the final an-

alys extremely complex compounds

consisting of nitrogen and oxygen.

Efforts here are concentrated on

the removal of sulphur dioxide

but for a handful of exceptions,

such as incinerators

causing an ecological flutter.

Thousands of other substances are

newly created and released into the at-

mosphere.

But the industrialised nations are

pumping more and more nitric oxides

Continued on page 11

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 25 October 1983)

## ■ LANGUAGE

## For translators, a place to exchange words

**STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG**

**S**traelen, population 8,000, is a small town near the Dutch border. Its nearest neighbour of any size is Venlo, seven miles south-west and in Holland.

Straelen is a prosperous centre of the flower trade. Since 1978 it has also been the home of the European College of Translators.

The college, launched on the initiative of Straelen-born Elmar Tophoven, is a unique rendezvous of literary translators from all over the world and the only institution of its kind in Europe.

Tophoven is the German translator of Samuel Beckett and modern French novelists ranging from Nathalie Sarraute to Claude Simon.

He knew from long personal experience that despite the existence of a professional organisation literary translators were totally dependent on the good will of their publishers.

This was partly because they lacked a centre to promote solidarity within their own ranks.

So he decided that peaceful, quiet Straelen, in the heart of Europe midway between Lisbon and Helsinki, to quote the blurb, was just the place for such a centre.

And he persuaded the local council, which was keen on the prestige, to back the idea. North Rhine-Westphalia, the Land, was persuaded too.

The college is currently run on a budget of between DM300,000 and DM400,000 which it hopes to increase to half a million before long.

It is housed, for the time being, in a single building containing accommodation for visiting scholars, a library to which annual additions worth DM20,000 to DM30,000 are made, and a pair of computers, complete with their collection of floppy discs.

But the centre has made such a name for itself that extensions are planned. One aim is to rent a separate room for each language from which books are translated into German.

Translators from these various languages would then have all the tools of their trade at the ready.

Less widespread languages would, says the college's adroit and dynamic business manager Klaus Birkenhauer, share a room:

The grants the college is given are for the most part pegged to specific projects. They include a French edition of the works of Theodor Fontane and a set of special industrial dictionaries.

Two or three translators are invariably in residence. In return for the hospitality they are given they leave behind a fund of professional experience.

The centre sees one of its tasks as that of providing a reference service for terminology, but at present it lacks the staff needed to do the task justice.

It has no claims or ambitions to work as a research institute, but it arranges translation sessions in team work and files the findings for use by others.

The two computers are an invaluable aid that would be far too expensive for private individuals to buy and keep up.

Besides, at Straelen they now have 200 discs, each storing the equivalent of 120 pages of reference material, can be put to good use.

But discs, like tapes, are subject to wear and tear, so sooner or later the files will need to be published in book form. The Straelen translators envisage launching a publishing house of their own.

Two special glossaries have been compiled so far. One is a glossary of German prison slang compiled by a translator with "inside" knowledge.

Prison slang, he has discovered, is largely identical with the slang expressions favoured by young people, although it is too early to jump to conclusions.

Last year a glossary of Nazi terminology was compiled; its purpose is to record for generations that longer have personal experience of the Third Reich the key concepts of the period.

Straelen has been in existence for about five years, during which time roughly 50 events have been held, including encounters of translators from East and West.

The tangible results have included anthologies of modern Dutch, Swedish and Bulgarian poetry and a German translation of the Hungarian poet Sandor Csordi.

Work is in progress on an anthology of avant-garde poetry from smaller European countries, such as Finland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland.

The Bertelsmann Foundation bankrolled further education seminars for translators.

The most recent seminar, held at the end of September, was intended by the half-dozen or so German translators from the Portuguese.

They considered how little-known Portuguese writing could best be promoted and made known to a wider public with the aid of the Portuguese Book Institute and the Portuguese bookshop in Frankfurt.

The college is a source of invaluable information for all translators. Freelance translators play a trade that is as precarious as ever it was.

German copyright law is exemplary, says Birkenhauer, but when translators are at loggerheads with their publishers

the courts often know far too little on the subject.

So every contract signed with a publisher continues to be an act of submission that is used, more or less elegantly, to pull the wool over the translator's eyes.

But a social security fund for writers and artists has been set up in Wilhelms-haven. It collects contributions from employers and insures members inexpensively.

Places like Bad Godesberg, a suburb of Bonn, are viewed kindly as the home of many ambitious young artist and writer who is seldom ill and helps to ensure that contributions are low.

The literary translators who earn the most money seem to be those who translate children's books and books written mainly for entertainment.

Translations of books with any pretensions to literary merit are not the road to riches.

Translators of highbrow books need to translate five pages a day (or eight in the case of a five-day week) to gross the 2,000 pages needed to earn the DM40,000 a year required to maintain a family of four.

That is clearly almost impossible, quite apart from the problem of keeping the contracts coming in at the rate required.

So the work of the Verwertungsge-sellschaft Wort in Munich is of inestimable importance. It is an agency that scans the media to ensure that copyright fees are paid.

They are raised on lending by public libraries, on readings on radio and TV and, of course, on reprints the copy-right-holder might otherwise never come across.

The agency runs a welfare fund that lends unbureaucratic assistance to colleagues in need, and a swift helping hand is often needed by translators laid up in hospital for any length of time.

Translators have always been neglected, witness their relegation to the inside pages of the books they translate.

The college is keen to see them named on the title page alongside the original author's name. German readers, it urges, naturally read Tophoven, not Beckett, Kroeker, not Culvinn, and Meyer-Clausen, not Marquez.

It depends on the translator's skill whether the artistic value of the original survives in translation.

So Straelen is determined to ensure that a profession which has long been subjected to discrimination is upgraded once and for all.

*Georg Rudolf Lind*  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 October 1983)

## Top literary prize goes to Frankfurt writer

**T**he German Academy of Language and Literature began its annual conference in Darmstadt with a three-day plenary debate on the language of the Bible.

Two or three translators are invariably in residence. In return for the hospitality they are given they leave behind a fund of professional experience.

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The two computers are an invaluable aid that would be far too expensive for private individuals to buy and keep up.

The Sigmund Freud Prize for scientific writing went to Cologne political scientist Peter Graf Kielmannsegg, 46. The two awards are each worth DM10,000.

The academy was set up on 28 August 1949 during the ceremony held in the Paulskirche, Frankfurt, to mark Goethe's birth bicentenary.

Sehnurke, 63, is a Frankfurt-born writer who has been a member of the academy since 1959. He has written poems, satire, stories and children's books.

Last year he won the literature award of the city of Cologne.

The Johann Heinrich Merck Prize for literary criticism and essay-writing went to Albrecht Schöne, 58, president of the International Germanic Studies Association.

*(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 20 October 1983)*

*(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 20 October 1983)*

*(Continued on page 11)*

## A look at the Bible

### A school tries to live down its blue-blood reputation

**Frankfurter  
Neue Presse**

**T**he language of the Bible, Our Own Language, was debated at this year's conference of the German Academy of Languages in Darmstadt.

The answer depends, according to a student at Salem in 1934. In Scotland, where

standard German was taught, Prince Philip's three sons were sent, we founded by Kurt Hahn.

Or is "our" to be understood as belonging to the rich? It depends on what "our" means. Standard German was taught to the students of the school, in the Baden-Württemberg town of Salem, was founded in 1863 by Prince Max of Baden and his

secretary, Kurt Hahn. It is still fighting the reputation of an expensive school for the rich. The students of those years later sent their own children to Salem. So many names that have helped shape German history keep appearing on school lists.

This loyalty demonstrates students' strong emotional ties to the school.

Each year, former pupils turn out for a reunion. The big attendances and generous donations reflect this loyalty.

There is one decisive qualification for admittance to Salem, says Dr Bueb: the children must come of their own free will and must be prepared to become part of the community. Religion does not matter, the school has no ties with any church. Kurt Hahn was a Jew.

Problem children are a rarity at Salem, he says. "It is not our function to rectify family or previous school problems. A boarding school needs students who have already been properly reared."

Professors Barner, Ben Oster, Heckmann, Lohfink and Steinbach, depending on income, or no

also agreed on the difficulties of all in some cases.

Primary Bible translators would sometimes, youth authorities pay the Bible translator.

That would raise a number of problems, especially if the school is a boarding school.

He regards children with a happy background as suited to boarding school life. For them, the boarding school is simply a continuation of family upbringing. Difficulties at home were usually experienced by only children; children far apart in age; girls in a family of boys, or vice versa; and exceptionally talented children.

Dr Bueb cites a former Salem student who later became a world-famous violinist. One of his children suffered at home because it was less musically talented than its siblings.

Scholarships do not depend on scholastic achievement.

But the idea is to practise social attitudes and help one's fellow man. The services include a fire brigade, a technical assistance unit, paramedical and social work for the aged and the handicapped, and, lately, environmental work.

By the same token, parents' donations — no matter how large — won't keep a child that has to be expelled at school.

"We won't turn down a donation, but it won't keep a delinquent child at school. There's no such thing as graft," says Dr Bueb.

The school now houses some 500 boys and girls in its three buildings: Burg Hohenfels for the younger ones (5th to 8th graders), a former Cistercian Abbey for the middle grades and Spetzgart House for the seniors (12th and 13th graders).

Each house has a some independence and its own housemaster.

Classes are small, 20 or fewer, and three or four students share rather spartan

sive methods and sent their children to his school. Money was no object.

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Assessment of the creative input of pupils are not all from wealthy families. Parents who cannot pay the

amount can apply for a reduction.

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also agreed on the difficulties of all in some cases.

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But the idea is to practise social attitudes and help one's fellow man. The services include a fire brigade, a technical assistance unit, paramedical and social work for the aged and the handicapped, and, lately, environmental work.

The services are supervised by teachers but are headed by students called captains.

Many young people give these non-academic activities as their reason for wanting to go to Salem.

At least one afternoon a week must be devoted to the services. The whole thing is not a game but tough work with handicapped children, fire fighting and repairing bridges and old buildings.

There have also been some major efforts. Help was given during the 1981 earthquake in southern Italy, the 1971 oil slick on the Brittany coast and the 1962 flood in Florence.

Professor Steiner said he felt he had been very much at loggerheads with himself. The Reformer sensitively

to do the Hebrew text of the Old Testament and the ideas behind it, at the same time he was revolted at the horror of it all was perceived in a double light.

On this basis alone could a new translation of the Old Testament be envisaged.

Asked what rights Germans have in relation to the Old Testament, Steiner said, "then this deep dissatisfaction of the many new translations of the Old Testament, which were condemned, but the outcome of the conference is best assessed by quoting Professor Lohfink,

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## ■ SPACE RESEARCH

## Economic motives prompted setting up of Hamburg observatory 150 years ago

DEUTSCHE  
SONNTAGS  
BLATT

Astronomers have never found it easy to raise funds for their research work. Their science was long felt to be an unprofitable one. It still retains something of this reputation.

It was bound to be viewed with mixed feelings in a city like Hamburg with its appreciation of thirst and keen eye for profit.

So it is surprising that the parliament of what was then still an independent city-state decided 150 years ago, on 31 October 1833, to set up a civic observatory.

From modest beginnings it has grown into one of the leading astronomical research facilities in the Federal Republic of Germany.

This month, its sesquicentennial month, has seen several events to commemorate the anniversary.

Little is left of the frankly economic motives that prompted Hamburg businessmen to invest in the project on the city's behalf.

Overseas traders expected the observatory to benefit first and foremost the city's merchant navy, supplying information for navigation and timing.

These were classical astronomical activities that for millennia had often prompted people to keep track of the stars.

The first head of the observatory was, not surprisingly, a navigation instructor, Charles Rümker. He had previously run the municipal navigation college.

Until well into the 20th century astronomical navigation was the only way ships and later planes on the high seas, far away from landmarks, could determine their precise position.

They went by the stars, and exact observation was essential to be able to tell well in advance what the night sky would look like at any given time.

Every ship had on board (and still does, for safety's sake) astronomical almanacs that lay down the precise details in advance.

Navigating by the stars also presupposed knowledge of the exact time. Until a few years ago the earth's rotation was the sole basis of measuring time.

The earth's rotation can only be checked accurately by observing the Sun and stars. So it is no less surprising that timekeeping was another important activity for the newly-founded observatory.

From 1876 the observatory triggered a timepiece at 12 noon GMT daily in the port of Hamburg. Captains used to set their ships' clocks by this daily event.

The instruments with which the observatory was equipped were naturally for use in these practical contexts, and these tasks remain an important part of its work.

Yet navigation and timekeeping have been concentrated in other research facilities with progressive standardisation. In the Federal Republic of Germany standard time is kept by a research institute in Brunswick.

Positional astronomy was the next major sphere in which Rümker's successors, his son George, then Richard Schorr, specialised.

The precise measurement of the position of the stars was a laborious but successful part of their work. The positions of tens of thousands of stars were taken and catalogued.

From 1967 to 1972 a team of astronomers sent out by the Hamburg observatory took readings of the southern sky in Perth, Australia. They left their equipment behind when their mission was over.

Instruments have always had to be moved around. Originally the observatory was near the port. In 1912, after six years' construction work, it moved to a new home in Bergedorf, then a village outside the city.

Bergedorf is an urban borough and the observatory buildings are so hemmed in that practical observations are growing steadily more difficult.

So many items of equipment are now housed elsewhere. Some, for instance, are in Chile, where the European southern observatory is in the Atacama desert.

Others are at the Max Planck observatory en Culfr Alto in southern Spain.

Research priorities have also changed. Positional astronomy is nowadays only a part of the observatory's work. It has been joined by satellite tracking and by observation of the galaxies and related issues of the make-up of the universe and how it came into being.

Otto Heckmann, the observatory's fourth director and director-general of the European southern observatory, was responsible for epoch-making work.

So was his colleague Walter Bunde, who spent much of his career teaching in the United States.

But the Bergedorf observatory made a special name for itself with the work of an outsider, the brilliant optician Bernhard Schmidt.

Schmidt worked there from 1926 and used primitive aids to devise an epoch-making optical telescope that bears his name.

The Schmidt telescope is still the workhorse of observatories all over the world when it comes to lengthy expo-

sure of particularly weak stars and galaxies.

He devised a sophisticated correction plate: a kind of lens set up in front of a mirror that makes possible an amazingly clear and undistorted image.

He was instrumental in earning the observatory an international reputation.

After 150 years of work the observatory, now a department of Hamburg University, can look back on a century and a half of successful activity.

By a quirk of coincidence another astronomical institution in the city has a special accomplishment to offer virtually in honour of the anniversary.

Hamburg planetarium, the oldest in the Federal Republic of Germany, has just reopened with a real attraction: the most up-to-date and best-equipped projector in the world.

While the observatory observes and takes readings of the stars, the planetarium uses an extremely complicated projector to project replicas of the night sky on to the inside of its dome roof.

The observatory's role is mainly a research one, the planetarium's mainly an educational one.

The new Carl Zeiss projector, the Model VI, can do virtually everything. It can project nearly 8,000 stars, and they glitter and flicker true to life.

It can be moved in any direction and show the course of the planets, Sun and Moon over a period of several thousand years.

It can project replica solar eclipses and much more. The Model VI can mock up in seconds situations the observatory has had to monitor expeditions to see in real life.

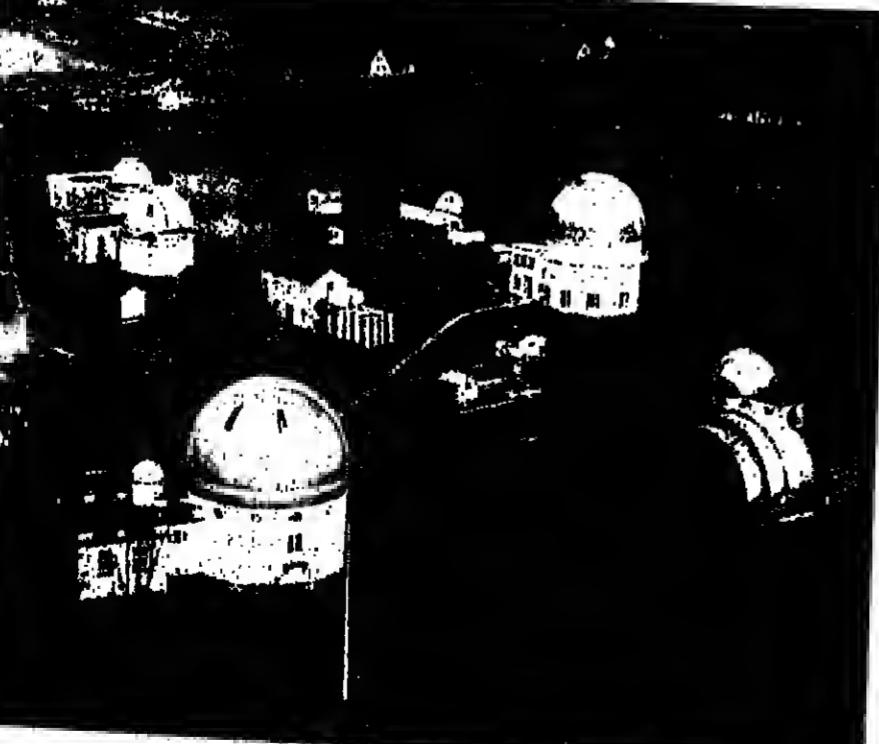
Hamburg today has long ceased to be the city-state and merchants' republic it was 150 years ago. It is now the largest seaport and largest industrial city in the Federal Republic of Germany.

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**Joachim W. Ekrut**  
(Deutsches Algemeines Sonntagsblatt,  
23 October 1983)



The Hamburg observatory... made a name for itself.  
(Photo: dpa, Luftbild freig. Nr. 211767)



Kurt Debus... a scientist and engineer.

## MEDICINE

## New drying-out treatment for alcoholics

Capital at Freudenberg, in the Black Forest, has developed a new treatment for alcoholics that is said to be more effective and cheaper than methods.

Cures for alcoholism involve a four-month process for about six months since the patient is removed from a patient's own and from temptation.

Advantages include absence from work and separation from family. Plus

the Badenstadt district hospital takes a

different approach. The head of the psych

iatry department, Dr Wolfgang Gruner, has developed a treatment that involves only four weeks of hospitalisation.

The remainder of the six-month

is spent as an outpatient.

Enough success rate after most cures

of 80 per cent stay dry, 30 per cent im

prove and 30 per cent slide right back

they began.

Gardenstadt pest-treatment check up

that the Gruner method heats

80 per cent stay dry, a third improve

and the rest go back to the start.

comes intensive care in hospital

the gets rid of the poison. Then

the therapy. This is done in sets

of about 10 people. The group

unchanged throughout the six

months.

He was born on 29 November

in Frankfurt, where his father was a

businessman. Naively keen on technology

like many of his generation, he

left school and built a radio

at the age of 14.

He qualified as an engineer at a

technical college in 1938

gained his first acquaintance

with rocket trials in Peenemünde,

still a junior lecturer in Darmstadt.

From 1942 until the war ended

he headed the Skylab pro

ject.

was a music-lover who was repu

ted to have a fine sense of humour and

a first-rate manager of men. He

his wife Irmgard lived in Cocoa

near the Banana River.

The V1 and V2 were rockets

he was finally in charge as chief

engineer. The first V1 was launched

June 1944, the first V2, the world's

first medium-range missile, on 4 Septem

ber 1944.

Like many German rocket pio

headed for the United States

After an intermezzo in the USA

New Mexico he worked as a

US Army Ballistic Missile

Huntsville, Alabama.

There, working in a position

his job at Peenemünde, he helped

up America's guided missile and

space programme.

Under his supervision the first

C rocket was launched from Cape

Canaveral on 19 May 1956. It was

14 months later by America's first

manned space mission, the

Explorer 1.

Alongside Wernher von Braun

Debus was responsible for the

manned space mission in 1969.

He became an American

in 1960 he was put in charge

Nasa's rocket launches. In 1969

was appointed director of what was

the John F. Kennedy Space Cen

Continued on page 13

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Continued on page 13

The patients are free to move around from the very beginning. They may leave the hospital, first in groups and later by themselves.

Regular spot checks have shown that there are few relapses.

Dr Gruner stresses the importance of including the next-of-kin in the therapy.

Initially, this is done by talking with the patient's family. In the second half of the hospitalisation period, the patient joins in.

Dr Gruner says this brings an element of conflict into the therapy. But in most cases the patient masters the conflict. And talking it out paves the way back to the family fold.

Another important aspect is the additional training the nursing staff receives as part of the therapy groups.

Dr Gruner: "We have made a virtue of necessity. We are so understaffed that we would otherwise have been unable to do the job."

His therapy concept could be applied anywhere. Good experience had been had in many places with untrained personnel.

But the outpatient after care was essential. Whenever possible, it should involve the same people who looked after the patient during hospitalisation.

The emphasis in the aftercare is on the self-help groups that had evolved from therapy groups in hospital.

Long-term success stood and fell with the cohesion of these groups.

&lt;p

6 November 1983

Police in West Germany want to step up the use of under-cover agents to break up organised crime.

One estimate is that organised crime costs the nation DM 122bn a year, which is about eight per cent of the gross national product.

Normal police methods have proved inadequate against crimes such as large-scale art thefts, goods stolen by the truckload, dealing in drugs and armaments, forgery, blackmail, protection rackets, illegal labour, trafficking, prostitution and commercial crimes such as fraudulent dealing in commodity futures.

A report suggesting an increase of the use of under-cover agents is being looked at by the Bonn Justice Ministry.

A spokesman said that the recommendation raised difficult and delicate legal matters.

The Bundeskriminalamt, or BKA, the German equivalent of the FBI, has already a special under-cover agent department. So has the state of Baden-Württemberg.

But others are not so keen. Schleswig-Holstein has rejected the report as being "not fully thought out."

The Interior Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Herbert Schnoor, says there will be no under-cover agents in his State. "The police is no secret service," he says.

In Hesse, the head of the police section at the Interior Ministry, Wolf Hoerschelmann, says his state is waiting until the Bonn Justice Ministry has considered the report.

A mixed commission of police and legal experts set up in Baden-Württemberg in 1974 dealt with the question of legality of using under-cover agents against serious crime and issued recommendations in 1978.

## CRIME

## Police want to step up use of under-cover agents

## Frankfurter Rundschau

A committee of senior Federal and State policemen known as Workshop 2 considered the report and set up of a special team headed by Alfred Stümper, head of the Baden-Württemberg state police.

Stümper's report, accepted in January by Workshop 2 (but not unanimously) has been sent to the Federal Justice Ministry in Bonn.

It said that criminal organisations could only be broken if police maintained long-term contact with suspects.

Gathering information must involve police plants. That meant under-cover agents.

Workshop 2 forwarded the report together with the recommendation that it be quickly put into practice.

BKA's experience with under-cover agents has not always been fortunate. One was exposed after working in the Frankfurt underworld posing as a pilot for the airline Sabena.

Another is now on trial in Duisburg on charges involving blackmail, graft and other crimes. Despite this, BKA chief Heinrich Böge says the agents are necessary, though only as a last resort.

BKA had established a special un-

der-cover department with hand-picked officers. They operated under strict control and now have to account for their movements.

Stümper quotes Baden-Württemberg figures to demonstrate under-cover efficiency. Last year alone 287 dangerous criminals were arrested and convicted through the use of under-cover agents.

Neither Böge nor Stümper see legal problems. Böge says his men are strictly forbidden to commit crimes in the line of duty.

But the Workshop 2 report differs. It says a police plant could only be effective and retain his cover if he violated the law. The agent must have a "background" and a new identity, which meant forged papers, a car with untraceable licence plates and a suitable hideout.

But the forging and use of fake documents were punishable by law, as was the establishment and registration of a mock company.

Advocates of under-cover work say they are covered by Section 34 of the criminal code governing actions in an emergency.

Section 34 allows any citizen to "violate the law if this is the only way of averting an acute danger."

Workshop 2 says: "There is always an acute danger when dealing with organ-

Top Federal and state courts are considering Section 34 as a basis for backing the leasing of a false name, impersonating and gaining access to another's company." ("I'm from your company").

Section 34 has become an umbrella for under-cover agents.

Experts even consider custody of and access to children as an adequate solution as the main topic at this year's annual meeting of family court judges and lawyers held in Brühl, near Cologne.

Some 450 people attended. The annual conference, which lasted four days, was opened by 18 working parties.

They do, however, believe that infringements are justified. Agents defacing facades and breaking graphic pictures of incidents into the difficulties they encounter.

Workshop 2 has dug up a provision on top of Section 34's authority" allows, among other things,

an argument arises in the street outside the house. A child is yelling and a man pushes the child into the car.

The forging of such documents is in any event a significant lie in writing.

The use of under-cover agents of legal pitfalls. They are less of the fact that this seems why not fighting organised

North Rhine-Westphalia's Minister Schnoor says criminal police cannot work with methods:

who is to be awarded custody of the child. The experts find it difficult to define criteria on which to do so.

In intact families, and then not do children tend to be more attached to either their mother or father.

In broken homes it is another matter. If parents split up, the child can be its mind completely, us for instance when the father has left and applied for a divorce.

Judges warned against giving the child the benefit of the doubt when making custody decisions.

They recommended taking a look at the shape the family was at the time the decree was granted.

So the judge ought to be entitled to review the situation with regard to change in the child's needs and requirements accordingly.

Federal Constitutional Court has held divorced parents may be joint custodians of the children. This was an issue dealt with in detail.

The congress failed to arrive at solutions. It was unlikely to do so, but joint custody is a new idea of the courts have no practical experience.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

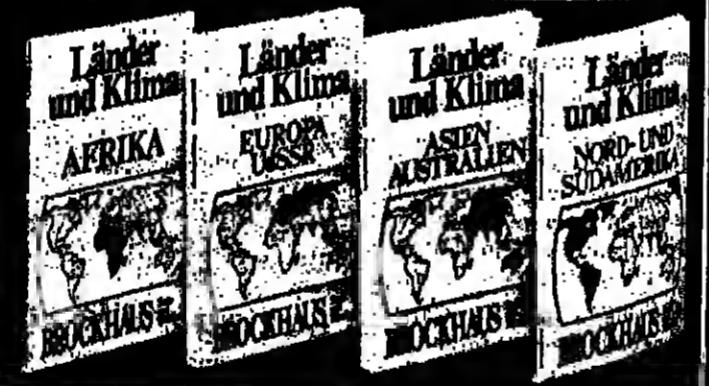
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## MODERN LIVING

## Vexed question of broken families and access to children

until long and intensive deliberations had shown it to be impossible.

This may not have been much of an outcome, but it seems reasonable to assume that in time the current ratio of custody rulings will be reversed.

At present, custody is usually awarded to one or other of the parents, with joint custody the exception. The opposite may soon be the case.

But it wasn't the judges that started the ball rolling; it was experience showing that divorced couples increasingly insist on as few changes as possible for the children after the decree.

Divorced couples seldom show such sense. Courts more often have to make orders on custody or visiting arrangements.

There are constant cases of the mother being awarded custody and the father "stealing" the child or even taking it abroad.

Or the father is allowed by court order to visit his child twice a month but the mother is opposed to the idea and bolts the door whenever he calls.

Selfishness is not always the reason. It is often a case of misunderstanding consideration for the child's interests.

The child may write to its father that it would sooner live with him. He then abducts the son or daughter. The child begs its mother not to let its father see it. So she refuses to let him in.

What course of action is open to the judge in such a case? It was agreed that coercion often runs counter to the child's welfare, and when force was used on the part of the child was almost always the Iner.

So compulsion measures were in contradiction with parental duty to do nothing that might upset children's relations with them or make their upbringing more difficult.

Judges were reluctant to insist on every means of enforcing decisions taken with the child's best interests in mind.

They would like to be able to refer cases to marriage guidance councils, the aim being to avoid coercion and prevent harm to the child.

Sceptics may well wonder whether parents who defy court orders will be

prepared to visit marriage guidance councils, let alone act on the advice given.

One family court judge at Brühl said that every member of the bench who considered ordering forcible separation ought to have seen for himself what it was like in practice.

He should have been an eye-witness to a child being forcibly taken from its father or mother by the police. He would then probably consider every alternative first.

An evergreen at these gatherings is the crucial issue of whether children ought to be given a court hearing in, in this instance, custody cases.

Might a court appearance not make a lasting, detrimental impression on a child, of, say, pre-school age?

Might juveniles not be capable of running psychological rings round judges or of playing off one parent against the other?

A working party on this issue agreed in Brühl that children under 14 ought in principle never to appear in court in most cases.

This was assuming that the parents were agreed on the facts of the case, the youth welfare departments approved and there was no indication that the child's interests might thereby be jeopardised.

In cases of wards the court will invariably need at least to see the child to gain, for instance, some idea of whether and to what extent it might have been neglected.

Children of pre-school age often have to be questioned regardless, so judges ought to be trained in at least the basics of child psychology.

Most state justice departments are said not to have undertaken much in this direction.

Custody was dealt with at such length and in such detail this year that less attention was paid to other issues, such as pension rights and maintenance.

Maintenance was deliberately side-stepped because, as Bonn Justice Minister Hans Engelhardt put it, the government is in the process of "beefing up" the provisions.

There were 152 cases of grievous bodily harm and 29 of maltreatment of children entrusted to an adult's care.

Twelve people were sentenced in cases where children had died, including four of child murder. The figures were representative.

Frau Donnopp noted that police statistics did not reveal the exact number of juvenile victims. A single child was involved in only 515 cases.

In 123 cases two children were involved; in 61 between three and five children and in 11 more than six children. But she felt the true figure was much higher.

Only about 10 to 20 per cent of cases were reported to the police. In many cases a parent or guardian was involved, with the result that the child said nothing for fear or shame.

Above all, the child had no idea who it could turn to. Family circumstances were one contributory factor, violence in the media another.

The manufacturers and purveyors of video cassettes had a lot to answer for, and there was little the law could do to remedy matters.

By the time the authorities were called, the baby had gone down with the bath water and the harm had already been done.

Frau Donnopp said local authorities ought to hire lawyers to keep an eye on children's affairs. She would like to see video cassettes cleared by a panel before being released for sale or hire.

Many older couples who still have a great deal to say to each other show that this doesn't have to be the case. But it is usually the wife who takes the initiative.

Professor H. W. Jürgens says that after two years together couples still spend

about 30 minutes a day talking to each other.

After four years they cut it down to 15 minutes. After eight years they have virtually nothing more to say to each other.

Does marriage make you speechless? Professor Jürgens' findings would seem to permit no other conclusion, and an explanation is easily found.

The longer a couple are married, the less they have to say to each other.

After four years they cut it down to 15 minutes. After eight years they have virtually nothing more to say to each other.

Does marriage make you speechless? Professor Jürgens' findings would seem to permit no other conclusion, and an explanation is easily found.

The longer a couple have lived together, the more they have already discussed any problems and issues that may arise, be they personal or general.

Each knows exactly what the other thinks and is likely to say on any given issue.

Many older couples who still have a great deal to say to each other show that this doesn't have to be the case. But it is usually the wife who takes the initiative.

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 22 October 1983)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 October 1983)